



VOL. XXIX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

NO. 43.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Shows in Maine—1861.

The following is a list of the Agricultural Exhibitions to be held in Maine during the present fall, so far as they have been announced. The State Society hold no exhibition this year:

East Washington, at Calais, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th.

Agricultural Society, at East Sumner, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23d and 24th.

North Waldo, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16th and 17th.

Lincoln, at Damariscotta, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.

Horses for the Army and for Work.

"With all the improvements upon our horse stock, for the last ten years, the mass of horses are fit neither for the farm or the field; and the sooner we begin to lay on weight upon a good build, the better will it tell upon farm crops, and if need be, upon the efficiency of our mounted men in the field."

One of the results of the present war, as relates to the interests of the agricultural community, will be the creation of a greater demand for horses, both for cavalry and light artillery, as well as for the transportation of army wagons. Already it is said that ten thousand horses have been purchased by the War Department, and if the war continues—which we hope it will, until every traitor shall be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Government, and to the observance of the laws—there will be a call for a hundred thousand cavalry horses within a twelve month, and a corresponding demand each year, as long as the war continues. In connection with these statements, two questions appear for consideration: 1st, What kind of horses are required? 2d, Can we supply the needed demand?

The horses wanted for the use of our army must be large and strong—capable of endurance, full of mettle and bottom. These, for the present, must be taken from our best class of work and farm horses. "These pony mounts," says the *Ohio Field Notes*, from which quotation the head of this article is taken—"are mighty smart for their inches, and very good in a light carriage on a good road, but a great failure in a farm team. They have not the weight to throw into the collar, and if they are forced to take a plow through a ten-inch furrow, they must scratch it with all their might, and come out with a puff and a spread of nostril, that is painful for any human driver to see."

It is not the Morgan alone, but the country is full of little spindling sorrel and other faded-out things, which are fit neither for the road or the field." This may perhaps, in part, answer our second inquiry: Can we supply the demand for such horses as will be wanted for army use? And here we may remark that it is a sorrowful fact, although it is one which we are forced to admit—that the system of breeding which has heretofore been practiced by our farmers and horse-breeders has been in a direct opposition to our best interests. We have been breeding for show—not for service—for speed above all other qualities, rather than for endurance, weight and toughness. It is time a change was commenced in this matter. When we find out that we cannot furnish the required need of army horses, and of such horses as the army service must have, our breeders will at once turn their attention to the matter; for this active demand for horses promises a good return, and the profits which at other times are realized from other sources, will now be made up, in part at least, in this direction.

The horse for the army is the horse for all work; and in this kind of horses we are deficient. For general purposes of farm work, the horses as they are now found upon farms throughout the State are ill-fitted. In plowing, for instance, the draft of the plow is such as our common farm teams cannot carry without an extra strain beyond what they can travel with as a team, and should travel to keep up a good gait, day in and day out. "In view of the facts," says an ex-change, "that the team is too light for the furrow, and the furrow too heavy for the team, we have estimated the damage to our agriculture, by the introduction of little trotting horses, at many hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Concluding an article upon this topic, the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following important and timely suggestions which we most heartily endorse and commend to the attention of our readers:

"The question may here arise, what constitutes the best grade of horses? We believe it to be the growing horse, in fact, in this country, to grow anything into speed, for the horse of all work. Speed and bottom seem to be about all the qualities talked of at our agricultural exhibitions, where, of late, the horse has taken so prominent a part. These are paramount requisite in the race to be sure, but we doubt if racing is the legitimate destiny or business of the horse. There are, however, a few exceptions to this rule, which may be put, and which requires a very different combination of qualities. What we want in horses now is weight, strength, capability of endurance, tractability and kindness, as well as agility and fleetness. A great many of the animals now needed, will answer the purpose, if the two former qualities are not possessed in a remarkable degree, though their possession, would of course, be no small advantage. The greatest number of good qualities, of course, is better for the horse; but weight, strength, durability, and indispensible in a good farm or army horse. Such should be the kind of horses we should seek to produce."

Somerset Central Society Exhibition.

This exhibition was held in Skowhegan on the 23d and 26th of September. The *Clarion* speaks of it, on the whole, as falling below the average of former years. The stock exhibited was of a better class, though not so numerous as heretofore. The display of sheep, fruit, agricultural products, &c., was good, but much less extensive and varied than usual. There was the customary horse-trotting—no remarkable time being made, however, and a parade of two military companies. The *Clarion* thinks that sufficient interest was not taken by the people in the exhibition.

Second Crop of Raspberries.

Mr. Luther W. Taylor of Norridgewock, informs us that he cut a stalk of Blue Joint grape, (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*), upon his meadow the present season which was, according to careful measurement, seven feet and eight inches in length.

The Potato Rot.

A friend has sent us a number of a Scottish paper, the *Fifeshire Journal*, of the date of Sept. 5, 1861, in which is the concluding article of an essay on "The Potato Disease: its causes and remedy," copied from the *London Review*. From what we can gather, the author attributes the causes of the rot to "a failure in the nutritive powers of the plant, either from deficiency of its own present constitution, or from the failing nutrient afforded by the soil, or from both these states." In proposing one or two suggestions towards remedying the disease, he says: "had we to deal with any other plant—with wheat for example—the very first expedient we should adopt would have reference to the soil on which we grow the plant." As interesting to our readers, we copy the concluding remarks of the author, following out the process of the above example:

"If we had either a weakened plant, or a soil on which we had grown wheat a score or more times, we should immediately change the soil, and give a fair scope to the powers of the plant. This would be our first expedient, without reference to manuring—a mere matter of routine. But we have had a hundred years of cultivation of a century to produce deterioration of the constitutional power and vital energies of the potato, it is quite clear that we are not to expect instant and startling results from fresh air, change and other equally important hygienic conditions upon the strumous and consumptive inclined constitutions of a family of human persons, or of animals, nor to expect a marked and conspicuous result in a single year. It is the task of the agriculturist to raise the potato to a second, the Flemish, and next, the Breton. Reserving the mention to another time of the characteristics of the remaining fixed types of French cattle, we copy his account of the Bretonne breed:

"The third type is the Breton breed. This is chiefly characterized by its diminutive size, fine bones, black and white color, and milking qualities. This very small breed is native of the northern Britany, and is a native of the western world. It is a small, compactly built animal, which may be traced; and these are not only distinct from all marked and conspicuous traits, but also from the districts in which they flourish. In the writer's classification of these types, he places first the Norman breed; second, the Flemish, and next, the Breton. Reserving the mention to another time of the characteristics of the remaining fixed types of French cattle, we copy his account of the Bretonne breed:

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

The War News of the Week.

S. N. TAER will canvass the Province of New York, during the ensuing Fall months.
A WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in Wm. SWETT, will call upon our subscribers in the Penobscot and Aroostook counties, during the months of September and October.
Mr. JAMES STURGIS will visit upon our subscribers in Maine during the present month.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The recent change in the proprietorship of the MAINE makes it absolutely necessary that all indebtedness for subscriptions, advertising or job work, shall make immediate payment. Agents and others owing collections in their hands on account of the war are also requested to make returns of the same.

Out of the Woods.

After a two months exploration in company with the members of the scientific survey up to head waters of the Penobscot and St. John rivers, we once more find ourselves in the chair of our old sanctum. The route of the survey has been one hitherto unexplored by any but one eye, and that can see nothing but a tree. Hunters have been there but they care for nothing but the skins of the *earmous* deer, and can kill, and hence the region traversed by the company, was a new one as far as the objects of the survey were concerned. It was found to be a very interesting one. The reports of the individuals to whom the several departments were entrusted will be made through the secretary of the Board of Agriculture to the next legislature. It will not be unusual however to say that the Geological character was interesting in its variety and as to its future economical value, Limestone, Marls, Fossiliferous Sandstones, Shales, &c., &c., were found abundantly in several sections, while the several departments of natural history were also found to be equally interesting to those who look upon these things as amusing and enlarging the domains of scientific research, or as adding value and importance to the resources of the country. An immense amount of excellent soil is found there usually locked up for productive use in some far distant part of the country.

Numerous water powers of almost unlimited extent abound, at present patiently waiting for progress of settlement to put their now idle strength to useful purposes. Lumber of all kinds, with the exception of pine, is still abundant, growing in the greatest profusion. The streams, rivers and lakes swarm, in their proper season, with salmon-trout, white-fish, togue, &c., &c. Indeed, we find a great country and a good country, but very difficult of access, owing to the want of roads. Our mode of progress was wholly canoe and batteau, and for weeks we were completely isolated from the world as we had been surrounded by a wall higher than the sun. Wars and rumors of wars could not reach us, and so completely oblivious and ignorant were we of our doings in social life, that we were not able to hear, or by any means ascertain as to your several candidates at the last election, until the political battle, with all its *fun, folly, and futility*, was over. This may be called pure ignorance for the time.

The good opinion we have always had of our country, has been strengthened and increased by the excursion. We are riveted tenfold stronger in the doctrine that we have always entertained and presented for the last thirty years, that Maine as all the elements and natural resources required to make her one of the richest, strongest and happiest States in the Union, if her people would put them into action. We shall have more to say of this hereafter.

THE NATIONAL LOAN. The most gratifying returns have thus far been made to the appeal of the Government for the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars authorized by Congress to be raised as a national loan to defray the expenses of the war. It is estimated that twenty-five millions have already been taken by corporations and individuals. The promptness and liberality manifested by the people in subscribing to this loan, gives equal credit to their worldly prudence and to their patriotism. They understand that the investment is not only a paying, but a safe one. If it is not, then there is no use in having money to invest anywhere. To adopt the language of our neighbor of the Age:

"There is nothing inside of the government than the government itself—neither State nor nation, nor city, nor town, nor corporation, nor anything else. This government is bound to stand."

Those who cannot fight for their country, let them devote to the cause, by supplying the government with the sinews of war." It is remunerative patriotism, for the government gives you higher per cent interest and better security than you can get elsewhere."

For particulars in respect to this loan, see advertisement in another column. WM. T. JOHNSON, Esq., Cashier of Granite Bank, is subscriber agent.

INDUSTRY STIMULATED. In addition to the large sum of money disbursed by the Government to the Maine soldiers now engaged in the service of their country, amounting to not less than \$150,000 per month, most of which is sent home for the benefit of their families and for investment, many branches of industry among us are stimulated into great activity by the war. The manufacture of cloth for uniforms, flannels, blankets, hats, caps, knapsacks, tents, and various other military accoutrements, gives employment to a large number of persons remaining at home, and puts in circulation an amount of money nearly equal to what would be used for the transac-

tion of our ordinary business in time of peace. The money expended for horses for the cavalry regiment now organizing, will not be far from \$150,000, all of which will go into the pockets of our farmers and stock growers."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY SOCIETY. The annual exhibition of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held in Gorham on the 16th and 17th instant, and on the 9th and 10th, as stated by us last week. The address will be delivered by Hon. Sam'l F. Perley of Naples. The show will be on Wednesday; the exhibition and trial of horses on Thursday. Railroad fare will be reduced to one half the usual rates on the day of the show.

BIG POTATOES. Our friend Levi Hicks of this city, has left with some specimens of mammoth potatoes from his garden on the east side of the river. A single tuber of the California variety produced 115 potatoes, making an aggregate weight of 32 lbs. One of them weighs 22 ounces, and four, which we have on exhibition, weigh 5 lbs and 3 ounces. Who can do better than that from a single potato?

PLenty in the WEST. An low letter says—"Every orchard here is loaded down with apples. We shall revel in them this winter; twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel. Corn, sixteen cents a bushel; eggs, one cent per dozen; flour, two dollars per hundred pounds. There is no market for anything."

KENNEBEC ASSOCIATION. The Kennebec Association of Universalists will hold an annual meeting in the Baptist church at Fayette Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Dissolving an Injunction.

We last week stated that Chief Justice Tenney, now holding a session of the Supreme Court at Norridgewock, on petition of the Directors of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, had granted an injunction restraining the Androscoggin Railroad Company from changing the gauge of their road from Farmington to Leeds Junction. It will be remembered that the Androscoggin road was originally built on the broad gauge in order to connect with the narrow gauge of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, and all that was required to make the connection effective, was a change of gauge from Farmington to the Junction. Arrangements were accordingly made for the purpose, when the petition for an injunction was presented by the Androscoggin and Kennebec Directors, on the ground that section 26 of chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, requires any railroad corporation to draw over its road the cars of any other road connecting with it. The contemplated change of gauge it was alleged would bar the Androscoggin and Kennebec road from this privilege. The injunction was accordingly issued, and the writ placed in the hands of an officer for service upon the President of the Androscoggin and the rebel troops under Gen. Anderson and Col. Johnson. The movement on our part was intended as a reconnaissance of the enemy's position on Green River Bridge, twelve miles distant. Our men behaved with great gallantry, and the enemy was routed and driven back across the river unmolested.

A successful encounter, having all the proportions and results of a battle, took place on Tuesday last, near Chest Mountain, in Western Virginia, between portions of Gen. Reynolds' brigade and the rebel troops under Gen. Anderson and Col. Johnson. The movement on our part was intended as a reconnaissance of the enemy's position on Green River Bridge, twelve miles distant. Our men behaved with great gallantry, and the enemy was routed and driven back across the river unmolested. The encounter was a very interesting one. The reports concerning the closing of the Potomac or its obstruction by rebel batteries, appear to have very little foundation in fact. We have accounts of unarmed vessels loaded with supplies and merchandise passing by the rebel batteries unmolested.

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THE MAINE

Gen. Fremont not Court Martialed.

St. Louis, Oct. 3. The following dispatch will explain itself:

"Washington, Oct. 3.
To Brigadier General Curtis, St. Louis.
Gen. Fremont is not ordered to Washington, or from the field, nor is there any Court Martial concerning him. (Signed) Wm. H. Seward."

The reported removal of Gen. Fremont created intense indignation among the Unionists and rejoicing among the rebels.

Another Successful Federal Demonstration

Cheat Mountain.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4. A special dispatch to the *Times* says the President has arrived at no definite conclusion in regard to the Missouri question. He has, however, decided that all contracts and appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington through the ordinary channels.

Part of the cargo of the steamer *Bermuda* is said to consist of 70 tons of gunpowder, 7000 Field rifles, two rifled cannon, 60,000 pairs of shoes, a large quantity of blankets, clothing, quinine and medicines. Minister Adams remonstrated against sending the British Foreign Office refused to interfere.

DARNESTOWN, Md., 4th. Firing was repeatedly heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry today. It is surmised that it was from the guns to protect the preparations which are said to be under way.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 4. Steamer *Spadua* retreated after firing an ineffectual volley. Their pickets retreated after firing a single shot.

KIMBALL'S 15th Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a position for Looney's Battery, while the 21st Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south shore of the river. Looney's Battery getting in position supported by the 17th Indiana Regiment opened battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bushes, but were soon routed by the 14th Indiana with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. Numerous complaints and charges have been preferred against certain Regiments of Quartermasters for malfeasance in office.

The following news was sent by the Edinburgh and Fulton, which sailed on the 18th for New York:

Mrs. MONROE, 6th. Steamer *Spaulding* for Hatteras inlet with 500 troops.

Gen. Mansfield has come here this morning and will doubtless remain.

Gen. Mansfield goes to Hatteras Inlet on the Spaulding, to assume the chief command there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. Numerous complaints and charges have been preferred against certain Regiments of Quartermasters for malfeasance in office.

The matter will be forthwith investigated, and the guilty parties punished.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 10. The 16th Indiana regiment has arrived here. Its destination is yet undecided.

Mr. H. Hard, mate of the Bark Glen of Portland, who was captured by the pirate Dixie, has arrived here en route for Portland. He was released on parole.

PHILADELPHIA, 7th. A serenade to W. B. Carter, at midnight, will be given at the Continental Hotel.

Carter gives assurance of doing his best to recruit the army of the Potomac, and it will soon justify the expectations concerning it.

The following news was sent by the Edinburgh and Fulton, which sailed on the 18th for New York:

Mrs. RUSSEL, in his last letter to Paris says Garibaldi has certainly declined the offer of the American Government on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health.

There is a large business in cotton at Liverpool for export to America. The Elbing has a large amount of the same and the three succeeding steamers are also engaged.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Poetry.

HEROES OF INDUSTRY.

Let others write of those forgot
On many a bloody field—
Of those whose bones were wrought
With sword, and spear, and shield;

But I will write of heroes bold,

Who fought for neither fame nor gold—

Who ill an unmarked grave!

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and stony soil—

Who won the battle of the yield

To uneventful toil;

Heroes who toil at the plough,

Those acres, broad, of worthless land

Now bloom like the rose.

The heroes of the forest and loam,

The heroes of the fane;

The delvers down among the ploom

(Of rocky gorges);

Heroes who toil at the tower,

And forged its heavy belt;

Which faithfully proclaim the hour,

And strike the hour.

Heroes who lengthen from every clime

(Riches of wealth);

Heroes of thought, and deeds, sublimes;

Who spurned what was to shun;

Who were bold and fair and right;

And left no blosy stains—

No brash profanity deadly bright

Upon God's wide domes.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LUCKY HERRING.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

"How do you sell your smoked herring?"

"Those Scotch herring?—only nine cents a dozen."

"But singly?"

"A cent apiece, sir."

"I will take two of them, and one of those rolls—no! the smallest—and have the kindness to wrap them in a piece of paper for me."

The graver wrapped the herrings and roll together, with one of those slight-hand movements peculiar to the trade, and handing them over to Mr. Dewey, said, "I will take in exchange than to turn it to his customer briskly, with, "Well, what can I do for you?" while Baron Doyle slipped his purchase into his pocket and walked away. When he had walked a considerable distance, and just as he was turning down towards the levee—for he was going to Ambrose on the morning packet—he encountered his friend Bathurst, whose greeting was more than a nod, but a smile, and a hand shake, and a hearty laugh.

"Ah! I am just as positive that you are wrong," said Baron Doyle, turning his head and gazing upon the floor abstractedly.

"He is wondering who supports my sister," said Bathurst.

"By the way," began Mr. Dewey, suddenly.

"Do you know the Ralstons in Ambrose?"

"No."

"Or the Taylors?"

"I am not acquainted with any one in Ambrose," responded Baron Doyle.

A gentleman entering the office at that moment, called out to Baron Doyle, "Baron Doyle, I am behind the counter, wondering at his employer's questions and strange manner. The reader may learn from the above conversation something of Baron Doyle's nature. He never spoke of his own performance, much less of his self-denial or single-heartedness.

To take up the thread of my story again, Baron and the herring, and the volume of poems, were aboard the magnificently packed which plied daily between the chipping and Ambrose, and he had said to the sailor boy of Shifnalton, "Baron admired the scenery of the Solo River, the cabin, the rich furniture. He drank in the river breeze, and flattered himself that but few people were happier than himself. He was delighted with everything—with the changing views the river presented, and—but no. He did not enjoy the tempting viands which were served up to the host of passengers. He did not even wish to taste a morsel, but his host was more than patient with him, and I want something new and neat."

"Then, said Baron Doyle, "I have just the very thing you want. I have Moore here, in a small volume, brown with—it'll just fit to you!"

"By the way, Baron, I want your father had a copy?"

"Yes! I laid it away the other day for you."

"I am going to have Zeschke's Goldsmith (Montgomery) bound and I am hesitating between brown and blue; but I want something new and neat."

"Then, said Baron Doyle, "I have just the very thing you want. I have Moore here, in a small volume, brown with—it'll just fit to you!"

"And putting his hand into his pocket, he brought forth the paper containing his recent purchase, adding, as he proceeded to open it: "It is for my sister, whom I am going to see to-day. It is a very handsome thing, I assure you, but—"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Bathurst, as his expectant eyes fell upon a Scotch herring and a two penny roll. "Ha, ha, ha! Brown they are—smoked, eh? Why what are you going to do with the herrings, Doyle?"

"Umph! I thought you were in the business."

"But what were you doing with the fish, Baron?"

"I am not relying on a Scotch herring again, Scotch herring again," said Bathurst, as though the herring was not altogether to his taste.

He had consumed half of his roll, and a part of his herring, when he was interrupted by a strange voice, and looking around, he perceived an elderly looking gentleman almost at his elbow.

"Oh! Baron! How stupid I was last night," said his sister, as they stood alone in the parlor; "but I have the time of my life now."

"At that moment the packet for Ambrose tapped at the door. The fish had not a moment to lose, so hastily crammed the herrings and roll into his pocket again, and mattering something about an explanation at another time, he hurried aboard the boat, leaving his friend standing on the street convulsed with laughter.

Baron Doyle was not sorry at the interruption; for unless those young men were to be sure for very dirty work, he had a most shameful suspicion that he was to blame.

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